SAMPEL PERCUMA

Kesilapan Tatabahasa MUET & Kata Akademik

Set penuh: MUET 2026

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Sampel bermula di muka surat sebelah

Bank Kosa Kata Akademik (1/2)

Perkataan akademik berikut kerap muncul dalam petikan Reading dan berguna untuk Writing Task 1 & 2 bagi meningkatkan skor kepelbagaian bahasa (lexical resource).

Perkataan	Maksud (BM)	Contoh Ayat
Contend	berhujah / mendakwa	Researchers contend that the new policy will reduce pollution.
Mitigate	mengurangkan kesan	The company introduced new measures to mitigate the risk of flooding.
Substantial	besar / ketara	There has been a substantial increase in online shopping since 2020.
Consensus	persetujuan umum	There is a growing consensus among scientists about climate change.
Prevalent	meluas / berleluasa	Smartphone addiction is increasingly prevalent among teenagers.
Feasible	boleh dilaksanakan	Is it feasible to switch entirely to renewable energy within a decade?
Plausible	munasabah	Her explanation for the delay seemed plausible to the committee.
Advocate (v)	menyokong / memperjuangkan	Many experts advocate for stricter environmental regulations.
Detrimental	memudaratkan	Excessive screen time can be detrimental to children's eyesight.
Comprehensive	menyeluruh	The report provides a comprehensive analysis of the housing market.

Bank Kosa Kata Akademik (2/2)

Perkataan	Maksud (BM)	Contoh Ayat
Ambiguous	kabur / tidak jelas	The instructions were ambiguous, leading to confusion among staff.
Underlying	yang mendasari	We must address the underlying causes of the problem, not just symptoms.
Preliminary	awal / permulaan	Preliminary results suggest the treatment is effective.
Sustain	mengekalkan	The economy struggled to sustain its growth rate after the crisis.
Viable	berdaya maju	Solar power is now a viable alternative to fossil fuels in many regions.
Discrepancy	percanggahan	There was a discrepancy between the reported figures and actual sales.
Inevitable	tidak dapat dielakkan	Some argue that automation will make certain jobs inevitable to lose.
Refute	menyangkal	The scientist refuted the claims made in the earlier study.
Attribute (v)	mengaitkan sebab	Doctors attribute the rise in cases to poor air quality.
Facilitate	memudahkan	New software can facilitate communication between remote teams.

Tip: Gunakan 3-4 perkataan dari senarai ini dalam setiap esei Writing Task 2 anda untuk menunjukkan kepelbagaian bahasa — tetapi pastikan penggunaan tepat mengikut konteks.

Kesilapan Tatabahasa Biasa

Kesilapan	Betul	Nota
"He don't like it"	He doesn't like it	Subject-verb agreement untuk "he/she/it"
"I have went there"	I have gone there / I went there	Jangan campur past tense dengan present perfect
"More better"	Better	"Better" sudah comparative — tidak perlu "more"
"Informations"	Information	"Information" ialah uncountable noun, tiada bentuk jamak
"Discuss about"	Discuss (tanpa "about")	"Discuss" ialah kata kerja transitif
"Depend of"	Depend on	Preposition yang betul ialah "on"
"Different than"	Different from	British English lebih menggemari "different from"

Tip: Semak semula (proofread) jawapan Writing anda 5 minit terakhir khusus untuk kesilapan "subject-verb agreement" dan preposition — dua kesilapan paling kerap menjejaskan skor.

Grammar Traps That Cost Marks

WRONG	CORRECT	WHY
Every students must submit the report.	Every student must submit the report.	Every is followed by a singular noun and a singular verb, however large the group it describes.
One of my friend is studying in Penang.	One of my friends is studying in Penang.	One of is followed by a plural noun, but the verb stays singular because the true subject is one.
He is one of the students who is always late.	He is one of the students who are always late.	The relative clause describes students, not he, so the verb is plural.
I am agree with this statement.	I agree with this statement.	Agree is a verb, not an adjective, so it never takes the verb to be.
She is interesting in engineering.	She is interested in engineering.	Use the -ed form for how a person feels and the -ing form for what causes the feeling.
Although it was raining, but the match continued.	Although it was raining, the match continued.	Do not use although and but together; one contrast marker is enough.
Despite of the cost, many families still travel.	Despite the cost, many families still travel.	Despite takes no of. Use in spite of if you want the of.
The number of accidents have increased.	The number of accidents has increased.	The subject is number, which is singular; of accidents is only a modifier.
He suggested me to apply early.	He suggested that I apply early.	Suggest is not followed by an object plus infinitive; use a that-clause.
I discussed about the issue with my teacher.	I discussed the issue with my teacher.	Discuss is transitive and takes no preposition before its object.
Since two years I have lived in Ipoh.	I have lived in Ipoh for two years.	For introduces a length of time; since introduces a starting point.
Yesterday I have finished the assignment.	Yesterday I finished the assignment.	A finished past time such as yesterday requires the simple past, not the present perfect.

Grammar Traps That Cost Marks

WRONG	CORRECT	WHY
If I would have more time, I would revise.	If I had more time, I would revise.	Would does not belong in the if-clause of a second conditional.
The data shows a raise in unemployment.	The data shows a rise in unemployment.	Rise is the noun and the intransitive verb; raise always needs an object.
Many informations are available online.	A great deal of information is available online.	Information is uncountable, so it has no plural and no a.
The price of houses are increasing.	The price of houses is increasing.	The verb agrees with price, the head of the subject, not with the nearest noun.
We must to reduce plastic waste.	We must reduce plastic waste.	Modal verbs such as must, should and can are followed by the bare infinitive.
This problem is more worse than last year.	This problem is worse than it was last year.	Worse is already comparative, and a comparison needs a matching second half.

Passage 2 - Earning While Studying: The Gig Economy and Malaysian Students

Walk past any campus gate in the Klang Valley at dusk and the queue of delivery riders in bright jackets is impossible to miss. A striking number of them are undergraduates. Platform work, once imagined as a temporary refuge for the unemployed, has become an ordinary part of student life across Southeast Asia. Food delivery, ride-hailing, freelance design, online tutoring and short-form content creation now supply pocket money, rent and sometimes tuition for young people whose scholarships or family allowances fall short of urban living costs. The appeal is easy to state: the work begins the day the application is approved, requires no interview, and can be switched on between lectures.

That flexibility is genuine, but it is not the whole story. Platform earnings are calculated per task rather than per hour, so a rider who spends forty minutes waiting for a restaurant order is paid for the delivery, not for the wait. Incentive structures shift without warning, and a student who budgeted around a weekend bonus may find it withdrawn the following month. Because platform workers are classified as independent contractors, they fall outside the protections attached to formal employment: no paid medical leave, no employer contribution to retirement savings, and limited recourse when an account is suspended after a customer complaint. Fuel, phone data and vehicle repairs are deducted from earnings that already look thinner once the hours of waiting are counted.

There are gains that a payslip does not record. Students who manage their own schedules, negotiate with customers and track their own expenses often acquire a practical grasp of money and time that classroom exercises rarely deliver. Freelance graphic designers and tutors build portfolios and client references before graduation, and several university career advisers report that such experience now interests employers as much as a society presidency does. The difficulty is that these benefits accrue unevenly. Skilled online work rewards a student who already possesses software ability or fluent English, while delivery work, open to almost anyone, offers the least transferable experience.

The obvious risk is academic. Late-night shifts compete directly with revision, and a student who is exhausted at nine in the morning cannot make up the lecture later merely by wanting to. Some universities have responded pragmatically, offering budgeting workshops, campus-based part-time roles with fixed hours, and emergency grants that reduce the pressure to ride during examination weeks. Regulators, meanwhile, are examining whether platforms should contribute to social security for regular workers. Until such questions are settled, the sensible advice to students is unglamorous but sound: treat gig income as a supplement, cap the weekly hours in advance, and protect sleep as carefully as any deadline.

Passage 2 - Earning While Studying: The Gig Economy and Malaysian Students

Comprehension Questions

1. According to paragraph 1, why do students find platform work attractive?

A. It pays far more than any formal part-time job
B. It can be started quickly without an interview and fitted between lectures
C. It guarantees a stable monthly income
D. It is arranged for them by their universities

2. The word 'recourse' in paragraph 2 most nearly means

A. financial reward
B. written warning
C. training opportunity
D. means of seeking help or remedy

3. Which statement best expresses the writer's view of the skills gained from gig work?

A. The skills are real but are shared unequally among different kinds of gig work
B. The skills are worthless compared with formal study
C. Delivery work builds the most useful skills of all
D. Employers ignore any experience gained outside the classroom

4. All of the following are given as costs borne by student platform workers EXCEPT

A. fuel
B. phone data
C. university tuition fees charged by the platform
D. vehicle repairs

5. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that the writer believes universities should

A. forbid students from doing any paid work during the semester
B. leave the matter entirely to the platforms and regulators
C. encourage students to work longer hours to gain experience
D. reduce the financial pressure that pushes students to work at unsuitable times

6. The writer's purpose in the passage is mainly to

A. persuade students to give up gig work immediately
B. present a balanced account of the benefits and drawbacks of student gig work
C. advertise the earnings available on delivery platforms
D. criticise regulators for failing to act

Academic Word Bank

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
refuge	a place or thing that gives protection or escape from difficulty	For many graduates, freelance work became a refuge during the hiring freeze.
incentive	something that encourages a person to work harder or do more	The bonus was an incentive to finish more deliveries on rainy nights.
accrue	to build up or be gained gradually over time	Experience accrues slowly, one small project at a time.
transferable	able to be used in a different job or situation	Report writing is a transferable skill that suits almost any office.
pragmatically	in a practical way that deals with real conditions	The school responded pragmatically by moving the class online during the flood.

TAMAT SAMPEL

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